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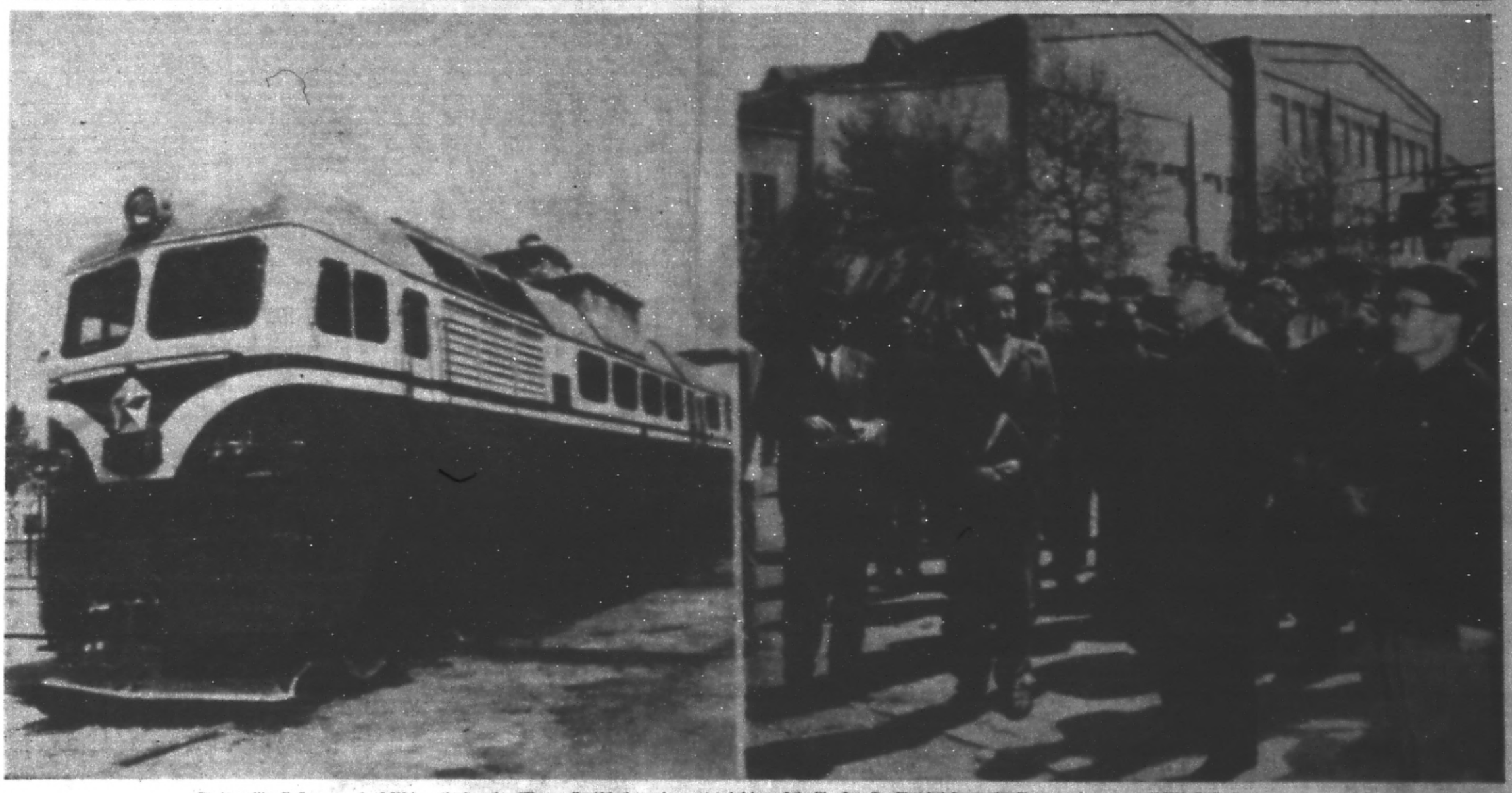


President Kim Il Sung saw the 2,500-h.p. diesel engine "Kumsong" which the workers and technicians of the Kim Jong Tae Electrical Locomotive Plant manufactured. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG Sees 2,500-HP Diesel Engine "Kumsong" Made in DPRK

PYONGYANG, May 8 (KCNA)—The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung went to the Kim Jong Tae Electrical Locomotive Plant on the morning of April 7 and saw the 2,500-h.p. diesel engine "Kumsong" which the workers and technicians of this plant and the members of the three-revolution team dispatched to this plant manufactured by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, true to the teaching of the fatherly leader on rapidly developing the railway transport.

The employees of this plant were overwhelmed with the infinite joy of meeting again in their plant the fatherly leader whom they have revered awake or asleep and with the unbounded emotion over showing to the respected and beloved leader the 2,500-h.p. diesel engine, one more creation of loyalty, which they manufactured in two months or more by pooling their efforts and wisdom, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and weging a hard struggle.

Seen in the compound of the plant were streamers "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" The fatherly leader was courteously met on the spot by Comrades Yon Hyong Muk, Hyon Mu Gwang and Kang Song San and personages concerned and responsible functionaries of the plant.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung acquainted himself in detail with the capacity and traction of the 2,500-h.p. diesel engine built by the workers of this plant. He got into the engine to see its interior and watched its operation. He expressed his satisfaction with the fact that the workers there successfully built this modern and highly efficient diesel engine in a short period with their own designs, materials and technique in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised the workers of this plant for their manufacture of the 2,500-h.p. diesel engine in 60 days or more and paid a high tribute to the devoted labour drive of the workers and technicians of this plant who have distinguished themselves in the production of the diesel engine and of the workers and the technicians of the Pukjung Machine Plant, the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant and other machine plants, which participated in the cooperative production of accessories of the diesel engine.

The manufacture of the 2,500-h.p. diesel engine is a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader who founded the *Juche*-based machine-building industry in this land and has strengthened and developed it, and marks a new turn in the production of the rolling stock in our country.

The 2,500-h.p. diesel engine has some properties and advantages. The operation of the engine is not so expensive, but very effective from an economic point of view in the railway section where freight transport is not heavy comparatively. An easy work and cultured practice are guaranteed in the engine and its speed is high. So, the engine ensures a rapid turn-round of freight cars in the marshalling yards and it is efficient in the railway sidings. It can run on all the railway sections, electrified or non-electrified.

By successfully manufacturing a diesel engine which is more complex in its structure than that of an electric locomotive, the workers of this plant have brought our rolling stock industry onto a higher stage and have come to creditably carry through the teachings of the fatherly leader on modernizing the railways and easing strain on the railway transport.

The production of the 2,500-h.p. diesel engine is, indeed, a brilliant fruition of the allegiance of the workers of this plant to lessen the cares of the fatherly leader and bring joy to him; this is another event demonstrating the might of the *Juche*-based machine-building industry of our country.

The workers and technicians of the plant, on the basis of the experiences accumulated in the trial production of the 2,500-h.p. diesel engine, have laid a solid material and technical foundation of its production processes and set out on a serial production.

Laying stress on building diesel engines more and better, the great leader taught that in line with the Party's policy on combining the production of electric locomotives with that of diesel engines, the electrification of railways should be energetically carried out along with the mass production and extensive use of diesel engines.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung looked around the youth processing shop.

After seeing this shop, the fatherly leader said that this plant has many efficient machines and taught that labour force should be organized well and all machines be operated in full capacity so as to turn out in large quantities machines and equipment and accessories needed for the railway transport.

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Group of Koreans in Japan & Korean Children to Visit Argentina

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung received on May 5 the congratulatory group of Koreans from Japan for celebrating the 63rd birthday of the great leader, which is spending significant days in the glorious socialist homeland.

Present there were Li Jin Gyu, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and head of the congratulatory group of Koreans from Japan for celebrating the 63rd birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, and the members of the group.

Comrade Kim Jung Rin and personage concerned Li Chong Il were present there.

The members of the congratulatory group who had the honour of being received in audience by the fatherly leader whom they have always wholeheartedly revered and held in high esteem, shouted again and again at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and, chocked with emotion, extended highest honour and warmest thanks to the respected and beloved leader carrying the unanimous feelings of allegiance of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with every member of the congratulatory group and had a talk in a cordial atmosphere.

The respected and beloved leader praised the Chongryun functionaries and compatriots in Japan who, rallied close around the Chongryun organisation, have fought well for the democratic, national rights and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and gave them a program teaching to be a guideline for Chongryun in its work.

The members of the congratulatory group confirmed their firm determination to bear the program teaching of the respected and beloved leader deep in mind and carry it through and thus repay with allegiance the deep trust and solicitude of the fatherly leader. They reverentially wished the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung good health and a long life for the reunification of the country and prosperity of generations to come.

The fatherly leader posed for a photograph with the members of the congratulatory group.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Kim Il, Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, Ryu Jang Sik, Kim Yong Nam, Ho Dam and personages concerned Kim Yun Son and Li Yong Bok.

Present there were Chi Jae Ryong, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, who is head of the delegation of Korean children to visit Argentina, and members of the delegation—children's leaguers and instructors.

When the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared, the members of the delegation warmly welcomed the father Marshal, sending up in unison the cheers of "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

Children of the delegation reverentially presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to the respected and beloved leader.

On the occasion the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, on behalf of the entire people and children of our country, congratulated children's leaguers who will make a long journey and said that the delegation should strive to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and children of Korea and Argentina.

The fatherly leader posed for a photograph with the members of the delegation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, received on Apr. 28 a delegation of children of our country which will visit Argentina.

President's Works Widely Reported Overseas

According to reports, immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung have been reported in various countries.

* The April 25 issue of **the Finnish paper "Paivaen Uutiset"** carried the summary of "Let Us Further Promote the Building of Socialism by Vigorously Carrying Out the Three Revolutions," an immortal classic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

* **The Swedish paper "Expressen"** serialized on Apr. 14 and 15 the full text of "Some Problems Involved in the Idea of *Juche*," the first part of "Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," his immortal classic work.

* **The Swiss paper "Tribune de Geneve"** serialized on Apr. 11 and 12 the full text of "The U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops Must Be Unconditionally Withdrawn from South Korea," his immortal classic work.

* A recent issue of **the French journal "Afric-Asia"** carried the full text of "All Efforts to Attain the Goal of Eight Million Tons of Grain," his immortal classic work.

* **The Zaire paper "Mambouggu"** recently carried the full text of "On the Ten Perspective Goals of Socialist Economic Construction," the second part of "On Bringing About a Fresh Upswing in Socialist Economic Construction," his immortal classic work.

* **The Zambian paper "Daily Mail"** carried "On the Duty of Educational Workers in the Raising of Children and Young People," an immortal classic work made public by Comrade Kim Il Sung on Apr. 25, 1961.

* **The Senegalese paper "Sulel"** carried "On Creating Revolutionary Literature and Art," an immortal classic work made public by him on November 7, 1964.

* **The Australian paper "Skoaap"** printed "On the Occasion of the Creation of the Korean People's Army," a historic work made public by him on February 8, 1948.

(KCNA)

TELEGRAMS

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** and Comrade **Kim Il** sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party; Comrade **Willi Stoph**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; and Comrade **Horst Sindermann**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message from Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's reelection as President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** and Comrade **Kim Il** sent a message of greetings to Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea; and Samdech **Penn Nouth**, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the establishment of the Royal Government of NUC.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message from **Abdel Fattah Ismail**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Political Organisation of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, replying to his message of greetings sent on the latter's reelection as its General Secretary.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message from **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, replying to his message of greetings sent on the 29th anniversary of the independence of Syria.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent a message of greetings to His Majesty **King Carl Gustaf the 16th** of the Kingdom of Sweden on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Sweden.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent a message to **Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, greeting the 11th anniversary of the founding of the URT.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message from **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, in reply to his message of greetings sent upon the latter's reelection as President of the United Republic of Cameroon.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Gnassingbe Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the independence of Togo.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message from **Yousef El Sebai**, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the meeting on Bandung and Afro-Asian People's Solidarity.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent a message of greetings to **Siaka Probyn Stevens**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

(KCNA)

DPRK and Thailand Open Diplomatic Relations

PYONGYANG, May 9 (KCNA)—A joint statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic missions between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Thailand was released in Bangkok on May 8, according to a report.

The joint statement said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level between the two countries to develop the friendly and cooperative relations in all fields on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefits, mutual respect of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The joint statement was signed entrusted by their respective governments by Cha Byong Ok, Ambassador of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK, and Vikorn Nimad, Ambassador of the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Thailand.

President KIM IL SUNG Is Salvation Star for Liberation of Korean People (3)

Entering the nineteen forties the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had matured a grand plan to bring earlier the great event of the liberation of the country.

In the nineteen forties when the whole world was thrown into a sea of flames by the upheaval of war started by the fascists, the Japanese imperialists drove all the Koreans, the youth and middle-aged, old men, girls and children, into the war and robbed Korea of all natural resources and food.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and salvation star for the liberation of our people, held aloft alone the banner of *Juche* and made preparations for a life and death fight, foreseeing the morrow of the restoration of the fatherland with his clairvoyance even in the suffocating upheaval.

The leader changed in good time the big unit operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into small unit operations to guide it to actively conduct political work at home and Northeast China and thus built a solid foundation of revolution and made full preparations for the great event of the restoration of the fatherland.

The leader, grasping as he reads his own palm the situation of World War II nearing its end at accelerated pace, worked out bold a plan of a decisive battle for the liberation of the fatherland in September 1943.

The leader mapped out in minute detail an operational plan for the liberation of the fatherland to overthrow the Japanese imperialist rule over Korea at one stroke, restore the fatherland and liberate the people by building bases in mountains in North and South Hamgyong Provinces, North and South Pyongan Provinces, Hwanghae Province and other important points of the homeland with commanders and fighters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army whom he personally reared amidst the bloody battles of 15 long years as the backbone, organising strong units with the youth and middle-aged in the homeland and rousing the whole people in an armed uprising in close coordinated action with all the underground organisations.

Main units to advance into the homeland and reserve units to intercept the reinforcements of Kwantung army were also formed.

The historic moment came at last. In Aug. 1945, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced into the homeland like angry waves on orders of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the supreme commander. The main units made a storm charge at Chongjin, Rajin, Tori, Namyang and Wonsan, routing the resisting units of the Japanese imperialist army and police stationed in Korea.

The reserve units charged at Mutanchiang, Ssupingchia and Changchun, wiped out units of the Kwantung army and liberated important bases of Northeast China, and thus intercepted units of the Kwantung army, blocking its advance to Korea.

In face of the strong attack of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army the Kwantung army and the Japanese imperialist army in Korea collapsed like a wall of clay.

At last, the fatherland was liberated from the yoke of the Japanese imperialists.

The great history for which the leader covered tens of thousands of *ri* of bloody battles and hundreds of thousands of *ri* of arduous course, pulling through thorny bushes in the protracted period, bespeaks that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero of the Korean people, is the saviour of our fatherland and the salvation star for the liberation of our people.

The leader accomplished the great cause of the restoration of the fatherland by organising the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and leading it to victory. With this the Korean people were liberated and began enjoying freedom and happiness.

Liberated Korea was overwhelmed with joy and excitement.

On Oct. 14, 1945, the Korean people received the great leader, the sun of the nation and the salvation star for the liberation of the Korean people, whom they had longed for, awake or asleep, on the public playground—the plaza of triumphant return at the foot of the Moranbong Hill, Pyongyang.

"General Kim Il Sung has triumphantly returned!" The plaza was astir with excitement and joy of the people that had been kept in their hearts for 36 years.

At last, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared on the rostrum.

At that moment the plaza rocked with enthusiastic cheers shaking the sky and earth.

"Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

The shout of hurrah of the people carrying myriad stories and emotions shook the land of three thousand *ri* reverberating far and wide.

General Kim Il Sung, the salvation star of the people, whom our people had longed to see and waited for, never forgetting, awake or asleep, whenever they were pained, wronged or rejoiced, in the dark days of the Japanese imperialist fascist rule:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who will lead the liberated Korean people along the one road of brilliant victory;

The crowds shed tears of joy, emotion and boundless thanks in silence, looking up to his face beaming with a smile.

In his speech upon his triumphant return, the leader said that our people have won liberation and freedom from a life of darkness which lasted for 36 years, and our fatherland, the land of 3,000 *ri*, has begun to shine with a bright hope like the brilliant rising sun.

The leader stressed: **Those with strength, let them dedicate strength; those with knowledge, let them devote knowledge; those with money, let them offer money! All the nation who truly love their country, love their people, and love democracy, must unite completely in their efforts to create our fatherland as democratic, independent state.**

The Korean people who greeted the leader on the plaza of triumphant return on this historic day and accepted with a whole heart the bright orientation for the building of a new country with the joy of liberation and freedom pledged themselves to remain loyal to the leader for ever and build our country into a rich and strong, and cultured one.

Our people have travelled a long way from that time.

Under the wise leadership of the leader, we carried out the people's democratic revolution and socialist revolution in the northern half of the Republic, have turned our country into a dignified and powerful socialist industrial state which the whole world envy and are hewing the path to communism.

The southern land of our country, however, still remains a colony of U.S. imperialism and 30 million compatriots in the southern half eagerly wait for liberation. They are fighting on, falling down and shedding blood, aspiring more thirstily for liberation than in those days when our people struggled, shedding blood, and called for rescue under the Japanese imperialist fascist rule for 36 years.

Steep and rugged is the road of the south Korean revolution. As there is the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, however, the day will come soon when the compatriots in the north and south will greet the leader in the plaza of reunification as our people greeted the leader in the plaza of triumphant return 30 years ago.

(Concluded)

(Article of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) (KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG "Great Leader Produced by Mankind"

Voices of Foreign Guests

Panama-Korea Association General Secretary

I have deeply realised that Marshal Kim Il Sung is the great leader produced by mankind in the 20th century.

Mario Augusto Rodriguez, General Secretary of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, said this in his interview with a KCNA correspondent before going home at the end of his visit to our country. (Apr.1-22)

He said:

Marshal Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a great leader possessed of brilliant intelligence, extraordinary insight and pre-eminent art of leadership and very kind, tender-hearted, simple and modest personality which one can hardly find in any others.

The Marshal always goes among the people and discusses all state affairs with them, saying that the most excellent teacher in the world is the popular masses and their wisdom and creative power are inexhaustible.

Assiduously reading "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and other works of the Marshal, "Short Biography of Comrade Kim Il Sung," "Kim Il Sung: Biography" and other books about the Marshal, I have deeply grasped the brilliant revolutionary history and revolutionary feats of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the wise leadership of the Marshal and his warm love for the people and his lofty communist virtues.

The works of Marshal Kim Il Sung are a great encyclopedia giving overall answers to the ideological, theoretical and practical questions raised by the present times and a series of immortal books to be served as a guideline for the people of revolutionary countries.

He continued:

His activities among the people are, indeed, a fine example of the revolutionary traits.

This personality of Marshal Kim Il Sung is the special quality and character peculiar to the Marshal who has devoted his all to the people.

Marshal Kim Il Sung became the brilliant leader most deeply respected not only by the Korean people but by the working class and revolutionary people of the world for he founded the immortal *Juche* idea and has ushered in a new era in the history of human thought, led the Korean people straightly toward the highest peak of the ideal of mankind along an untrodden path and made an outstanding contribution to the development of the world revolution.

The mankind of the 20th century holds the Marshal in high esteem as the great leader for his immortal great services rendered for it.

I will learn from the great leader and live and fight for the sake of him.

Costa Rican Socialist Party Chairman

Today it has become a world ideological trend to follow the *Juche* idea. This is because the *Juche* idea is a great guiding idea leading the revolution and construction to victory and a guiding principle in all activities and it is the banner to be held as a compass not only in the Korean revolution but also in the struggle of the peoples of all countries of the world at each stage and a light-house leading the people to struggle.

So said Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of the Costa Rican Socialist Party, Chairman of the Costa Rican Journalists Union and Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture.

In an interview with a KCNA correspondent during his recent visit to our country (Apr.1-18) at the head of the delegation of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, he said that the delegation had the privilege and great honour of being received by the great leader of the revolution Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Noting that today mankind is living in the era of *Juche* he continued:

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for bewing out one's own destiny."

As the great Marshal has taught, the *Juche* idea demands that people should not mechanically imitate other's things or rely upon others but believe in their own strength, solve all problems by their own efforts in conformity with the actual conditions of their country and have the attitude of a master in carrying out the revolution and construction.

The revolution and the work of construction are carried out by the masses of the people. It is precisely for this reason that the *Juche* idea demands that man be regarded as the most precious being and the greatest importance be attached to man in solving all problems.

The Korean people have achieved shining successes by thoroughly materialising these requirements of the *Juche* idea.

He went on:

Marshal Kim Il Sung defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressor army, formidable in numerical strength and military equipment, and restored the fatherland. After liberation he carried out very tremendous work, founding the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In the war against the U.S. imperialists that started in 1950 he led the Korean people to be the first people in human history to inflict a defeat upon the scoundrels.

When the Korean people set about the difficult postwar rehabilitation and construction, the U.S. imperialists declared that Korea would not be able to stand again on her feet even in one hundred years.

But the scoundrels failed to take into consideration the determination and courage of the Korean people.

In particular, they were ignorant of the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who leads the people to victory.

The Korean people successfully carried out ahead of schedule the postwar rehabilitation and construction which they had started on debris where everything was razed to the ground and have converted their country into a socialist industrial state which the world people envy.

The heavy industry has reached the highest level and the light industry is making every family happy.

A signal success has been registered in the rural economy, too. Irrigation and electrification in the countryside are at the world's highest level and mechanisation and chemicalisation have also made a big stride forward.

The countryside of Korea is visited by a bumper harvest every year.

A radical change has taken place also in the ideological and cultural spheres.

Today an excellent education system has been established in Korea, under which the children are studying to their satisfaction and soundly growing up to be masters in the future.

Saying that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a developed country, the first in the world to introduce universal 11-year compulsory education, he continued:

Indeed, it can be said that Korea has reached the highest peak of the times.

We are convinced that all these successes achieved in Korea are attributable to the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who has opened the era of *Juche*.

He went on:

Marshal Kim Il Sung has not only performed undying feats for the Korean revolution but also is making a great contribution to the world revolution.

The great leader gave correct answers to theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of socialism and communism and is leading the peoples of the underdeveloped countries of the world along a right path.

Today the image of Marshal Kim Il Sung, going beyond the boundary, is cherished dear in the hearts of the peoples of all countries of the world. The great Marshal enjoys the high respect and reverence of the world people.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of the great Marshal have become a model for the world people who are struggling to build a new life free from oppression and exploitation.

This is why the peoples of many countries of the world study the *Juche* idea and find in the road to be followed by them and learn from Korea.

We study *Juche* philosophy not for the mere purpose of widening our knowledge but for solving knotty problems in the revolutionary struggle.

Our Costa Rican Socialist Party has made its leading and rank-and-file members study the *Juche* idea and shaped its policies and struggled on the basis of the *Juche* idea, with the result that it has scored very fine successes.

Thanks to the correct policy worked out by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean people will certainly win victory in the future struggle, too.

We will invariably extend support and encouragement to the Korean people till Korea is reunified.

(KCNA)

WPK Vanguard of Juche Era

The Workers' Party of Korea, the general staff of the Korean revolution and organizer of all victories of our people, will significantly mark its 30th birthday in October this year.

The founding of the Workers' Party of Korea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the brilliant birth of a new type of a Party of the working class guided by the immortal *Juche* idea, a *Juche* type of revolutionary Party capable of successfully carrying out the revolutionary cause of the era of *Juche*, a new historical era.

The founding of the Workers' Party of Korea was a brilliant realisation of the urgent demand of the times for a new type of a Party capable of leading in the van the revolutionary cause of *Juche* along with the start of the era of *Juche*.

New-Type Party

The great leader nursed new sprouts of a Party in the period of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and founded a Party in time on the basis of their strong roots even under the complex circumstances after liberation, thus announcing the birth of a powerful fighting detachment, the vanguard detachment of the era of *Juche*, which is capable of defending and guarding the independence of the people who had been ruthlessly trodden down and oppressed in the past.

The glorious Workers' Party of Korea founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a new type of the most revolutionary Party true to the immortal *Juche* idea. It has traversed a path of victory and glory, carving out the road ahead of the era of *Juche*, a new era in the development of history.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our Party has confidently led the Korean people to victories along the path indicated by Marxism-Leninism and honourably fulfilled its duty as the experienced general staff of the revolution."

Under the experienced leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the *Juche* idea and founder and leader of the Party upholding *Juche*, the Workers' Party of Korea is now creditably carrying out its mission as the locomotive of the revolution powerfully leading the revolutionary cause of *Juche*, standing in the van of the era of *Juche*.

The Workers' Party of Korea has pulled through a really arduous and rough path of struggle for 30 years since its founding.

Solid Unity, Cohesion

The Workers' Party of Korea led by the great leader who is possessed of brilliant intelligence and iron will has realised in the short period of 30 years the historic cause which will take others a century or a few centuries.

The Workers' Party of Korea which has traversed the road of worthwhile struggle and victory is now successfully carrying out the cause of dyeing the whole Party and the whole society with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader for the first time in the history of the communist movement.

The great leader elaborated the integral system of the idea, theory and method of *Juche* in the flames of the rigorous struggle and has brilliantly accomplished the historic cause of strengthening and developing our Party to be a new *Juche* type of Party united and rallied only on the basis of one idea, the *Juche* idea.

Today the Workers' Party of Korea has achieved solid unity and cohesion like a living organism—the whole Party has only the vein of pure blood of *Juche* and pulsates with it.

Shining on the glorious road covered by the Workers' Party of Korea are the epochal examples created by it in the struggle for national liberation, class liberation and human liberation under the uplifted revolutionary banner of *Juche*—two social revolutions, rigorous war for repulsing the armed invasion of the imperialist allied forces, the cause of industrialization which it carried out at a bound racing ahead at Chollima speed, though others did in hundreds of years, and the difficult and complicated work of educating, remoulding and revolutionizing men.

The whole course of the development of our Party was a continuation of the struggle knowing no stagnation or stalemate.

The great leader put forward the outstanding policy of carrying on the revolution till the two fortresses of communism are captured and the revolutionary cause of the *Juche* idea is accomplished, and has energetically led the Korean revolution.

The Workers' Party of Korea is being consolidated and developed as a militant organization struggling and advancing, full of vigor and courage, as the days and years go by.

The Workers' Party of Korea built more firmly with the *Juche* type of communist revolutionaries is vigorously leading the revolutionary cause of *Juche* to the high peak of victory by enhancing its militant role and leading functions as never before.

The Workers' Party of Korea which is called the "vanguard Party in the world" and "a model in the international communist movement," is confidently hewing out an untrodden path to communism, performing undying feats in the history of human liberation.

Today the Workers' Party of Korea is struggling and advancing without interruption overcoming steep cliffs and deep oceans under the uplifted banner of *Juche*, the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, not being shaken in the least in face of any pressure or threat and blackmail on the part of the imperialists and in any wind of revisionism.

The Workers' Party of Korea is winning fame as an ever-victorious Party, an almighty Party knowing no impossibility, an invincible Party and a most prestigious, most authoritative, most tested and most veteran Party for it was born in the thick of struggle and tempered like steel in the flames and has performed undying feats.

Unthinkable apart from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are the glorious past and present of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean revolution and the brighter future of our people.

Today our people take a high pride in being Koreans holding a proud place in the arena of history as they attend the great leader whom the whole world looks up to and have a new type of most authoritative Party which has the blood vein of *Juche*.

The Workers' Party of Korea pulsating and acting only with the pure blood of *Juche* type is being more firmly consolidated into an invincible militant detachment, worthy of being the vanguard detachment hewing and carrying out the revolutionary cause of *Juche* in our stirring era when the great trend of the times is powerfully moving along the road of independence. **(KCNA)**

(Subtitles are ours....Ed)

Why DPRK Farming Miracle despite World-Wide Crop Failure?

7 Mil.-Ton Grain Output

The Council of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (F.A.O.) announced that in 1974 the world's grain output decreased again following 1972. But our country produced over 7 million tons of grain, an increase of 31 per cent over and above the previous year's figure. Our grain output increased 36 per cent in 1973 compared with previous year.

Under the rays of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the grain output of our country grew nearly 2 times last year as against 1963, or 3.5 times compared with 1946, the year following the liberation of the country from Japanese imperialism.

The output of vegetables, fruit, meat and cocoons has also grown 2 to 4 times over the past one decade.

The farmers of our country are now filled with the confidence to produce 8 million tons of grain this year which marks the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea on Oct. 10 and 10 million tons of grain within the coming 2 to 3 years.

The world history of agriculture recorded as a big success 3.1 per cent of the annual rate of growth in grain output in the 1950's and 2.7 per cent in the 1960's in the developed capitalist countries and the developing countries after the Second World War.

It is by no means fortuitous that many people of the world depict as "mythological miracle" the dazzling development of agricultural production in our country.

An epochal progress has been made in per *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) yield of grain, the qualitative index of agricultural production.

Last year per *chongbo* yield of rice, the leading grain in our country, reached an average of 5.9 tons, a growth of nearly 2 times as compared with 1946, taking the country as a whole and thus reached the world's highest level.

Per *chongbo* yield of maize, an important crop next to rice, reached 5 tons, a growth of 5.5 times above 1946, to place our country among the world's leading countries in maize farming.

Ninety-five per cent of the peasant households are groaning due to the shortage of food in the south under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, which had been known as a granary and is linked with the north by the same land and nearly 1,000 million people of the world are suffering from chronic famine. But a brilliant success has been made in agricultural production in our country though 80 per cent of its territory is covered with mountains, natural and economic conditions are very unfavourable for agriculture and it had undergone colonial plunder and had been severely damaged by the war. This success holds a shining place in the world's history of agriculture.

Scientific Method

The great leader, on the basis of the immortal *Juche* idea, put forward the policy of doing farming thoroughly in a scientific and technical way in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and led our peasants along the highway of victory, thereby opening the new era of *Juche*-based farming method, proud scientific farming.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We can say it is a great revolution in agriculture that the farmers...are farming with the Juche-based farming method, a new scientific method."

The *Juche*-based farming, a scientific farming created by the great leader, covers scientific and technical measures for increasing agricultural production by understanding and conquering nature—study of soil and climatic conditions, introduction of advanced farming technique, biological research and promotion of the technical revolution in the countryside.

This makes it possible to realize on a high level intensive farming, the basic policy of farming of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Today our farmers have a full knowledge of factors directly influencing agricultural production, such as the physical and chemical property of soil, its mechanical composition and proper temperature for grain production and the amount of rainfall with the help of data on the analysis of soil in every plot and the map of agricultural climate and are doing farming in conformity with these conditions.

Right Crop, Land, Season

The great leader also set forth the principles of right crop in right land and right crop in right season and the method of overcoming the influence from the cold front and, on this basis, clarified many new scientific farming methods such as distribution of crops and variety, the method of transplanting cold-bed rice seedlings and raising maize seedlings in humus cake, choice of proper time in every process of agricultural production, scientific manuring system and amelioration of soil for preserving the fertility of land and supplementing insufficient composition of soil, improvement of cold and damp land, rational close planting and the establishment of the system of utilization of land and thus put an end to the old former empiricist farming method.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always paid deep attention to the work of improving seeds and constantly strengthened the work of biological research, thereby opening the new era of "green revolution" in which high-yielding seeds are planted in conformity with the climatic and natural features of localities throughout the country.

In recent years our agricultural scientists completely solved the problem of establishing a system producing first filial generation hybrid maize by their own efforts and cultivated high-yielding species of rice which grow fast and do not fall.

A brilliant victory has been won in irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization in our country in accordance with the policy of rural technical revolution put forward by the great leader. Today our country has been converted into a "land of irrigation" and a land with complete electrification in the countryside, which are well known to the world people.

Our socialist countryside has more tractors than the United States in every 100 *chongbo* of arable land and has surpassed the level of Britain and France which are highest in the application of chemical fertilizers for every *chongbo*. Along with the rapid, successful progress of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization, the day is coming nearer when our farmers will be freed for ever from arduous labour.

There are agricultural college in every province, higher agricultural school in every county and room for disseminating knowledge of agricultural science and technique on every cooperative farm where our young people and farmers are reliably preparing themselves as true masters of scientific farming.

Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, said that "Korean peasants can be called masters of rain." This is a high appreciation of the *Juche*-based farming method which has converted our country once and for all into an area of rich harvest, overcoming the unfavourable natural conditions.

A member of the Party and government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, pointing to the rich fruition of the *Juche*-based farming method created by the great leader under the rays of the theses on the socialist rural question authored by him, said:

"Today your countryside is an excellent one promising a bumper harvest every year. The reality of the Korean countryside clearly shows how correct and just the policy put forward by the great leader of your country is."

Firmly convinced through their life that they can gather a bumper harvest only by vigorously carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and applying the *Juche*-based farming method, our agricultural working people are energetically striving, with ardent loyalty to the great leader, to convert our countryside into an ideal countryside taking the lead on the road to communism. **(KCNA)**

(Subtitles are ours....Ed)

DPRK Boxers Win 2 Golden Girdles in Bucharest

The boxing team of our country trained back on May 2 after accomplishing splendid results in the Fourth International Boxing Matches for golden girdle held in Bucharest.

The matches participated in by over 150 ace boxers from 16 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe were held between Apr. 14 and 20.

Li Byong Uk and Ku Yong Jo carried off golden girdles and golden medals by winning the boxing matches in the 48 kg category and the 54 kg category respectively. Li Yong Chun carried off bronze medal by winning the third place in the 57 kg category match.

Young boxer Li Byong Uk beat Hungarian rival Guedo Georgi, winner of the 20th Munich Olimpic boxing title, and other strong rivals and victoriously concluded the final match with Cuban boy Gergi Hernandes, holder of the world boxing title.

Boxer Ku Yong Jo applied *Juche*-based sports technique with main emphasis on attack and easily defeated Turkish boy Lemal Zonomid, winner of the international boxing matches held in Hungary last year, and Romanian rival Tone Miruca, holder of European boxing title and other ace boxers. **(KCNA)**

Glorious 20 Years of Juche-Led Chongryun (4)

External Activities

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), as guided by the infallible *Juche* thought, has emerged from its 20 years of vigorous activities as an influential organization well known to the world and has maintained closer internationalist friendship with the world's peace-loving peoples including the Japanese.

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"...in the international arena, Chongryun has added brilliance to the Juche idea of our Party, becomes an authoritative overseas citizens organization widely known to the world and is enjoying unanimous support and active encouragement from the Japanese people and progressive peoples of other countries in the world."

This is clear from unanimous worldwide congratulations extended to the 10th Congress of Chongryun held in February last year from 14 international democratic organizations, 81 national organizations, many heads of state and prominent personalities.

Every May 25, the day of formation of Chongryun, is marked off as "Day of International Solidarity with the Struggle of Korean Nationals in Japan" by the Organization for Solidarity of Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Foremost of the exploits in its external activities is an international dissemination of the *Juche* thought. To its credit is the publication of Japanese, English, French, Spanish and Arabic editions of celebrated works of President Kim Il Sung and books on his revolutionary history, numerous copies of which have been distributed among their readers in 140 odd countries with their increasing respect for the leader. These volumes are now among their must books, dealing with revolution and construction.

As large numbers of big and small groups for study of the *Juche* ideology mushroomed among the Japanese people, they call the revolutionary thought of President Kim Il Sung Kimilsungism as the sole guiding principle of our times.

This was announced at an October (last year) National Seminar on the *Juche* Ideology in Tokyo.

The study groups published many treatises and papers on the *Juche* thought, arousing immense public attention.

On the occasion of the 60th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, numerous Japanese figures sent sincere gifts and messages to him.

Chongryun has energetically worked to win international support for the correct programes set forth by President Kim Il Sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, such as the three principles and five-point package plan for reunification.

When the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique tried to create "two Koreas" at the 28th UN General Assembly, Chongryun promptly collected over 250,000 signatures against the move from the resident Koreans and presented them to the UN Headquarters in New York.

Tireless international campaigns have been organized by Chongryun to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique for their colonial rule and suppression of the people as well as their stubborn opposition to the independent and peaceful reunification.

Noteworthy is Chongryun's effort to build strong ties with the peoples of the socialist countries and in particular of the Third World countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to contribute to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle.

Chongryun expressed firm support to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggles organized by international democratic bodies.

On behalf of the DPRK, it sent delegations to annual world rallies held in Japan against atomic and hydrogen bombs. Its delegations attended many other international conferences in foreign countries in order to foster friendship with peoples of the world, bring home to them the *Juche*-oriented concept on the movement of overseas citizens.

So far, it sent delegations to international conferences including meetings of the IPU, in Japan, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Irak, Egypt, India, Algeria, and Australia.

Resident Korean youth delegates from Japan attended the 10th World Youth Festival where they won 13 medals for their high artistic presentation. This was a demonstration of the flowering arts under Chongryun.

Attending various meetings sponsored by Chongryun were guests from many international organizations and national organizations of various countries. They pledged continuing full support to the patriotic struggle of Chongryun and resident Koreans. A case in point was the 10th Congress of the Korean Youth League in Japan held in April last year, with many delegations from international organizations and national organizations of the world attending.

Currently, Chongryun's member organizations are affiliated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, the International Organization of Journalists, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the World Federation of Scientific Workers and the World Federation of Teachers Union.

What has led to these impressive achievements unparalleled in the world is the wise guidance and compatriotic love of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

Whenever he received Japanese and other foreign guests on visit to the homeland, he briefed them on the activities of Chongryun, asking for their support. He saw that the foreign-language publications and radio broadcast coming from Pyongyang extensively cover Chongryun's activities. Diplomatic missions overseas of the DPRK have taken concerted action in support.

He also helped Chongryun's member organizations join international democratic organizations and sent congratulatory messages and gifts to those attending international meetings, encouraging them.

The forthcoming celebration of the 20th anniversary of Chongryun is expected to limelight the international prestige of Chongryun, with a large number of foreign guests attending and countless congratulations from the world over.

A DPRK delegation including the representatives of Korean nationals in Japan took part in the April Conference in Colombo Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Your Solidarity with Chongryun Wanted

On Occasion of Its 20th Birthday to Come

The bicycle relay corps of Korean youths in Japan was formed on April 11 so as to present President Kim Il Sung with the letters carrying them with the burning loyalty of Koreans here to him. He helped organized Chongryun on May 25, 1955, and has wisely led its patriotic work. This photo shows the bicycle relay corps entering the Tokyo Korean Cultural Centre, the final assembly point, with Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun CSC warmly welcoming.

All the readers of The People's Korea are cordially invited to join the Korean nationals in Japan, the people in Korea and the world's peace-loving people in extending heartfelt congratulations to Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on its 20th anniversary of formation which will fall on May 25 to come.

The messages are kindly requested to be addressed to His Excellency Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, 2-14-15, Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Every year, May 25 is marked off as a "day of solidarity with the struggle of Koreans in Japan" by the OSPAAAL (the Organization for Solidarity of Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America), since the struggle of the Koreans in this country is being undertaken in order to defend their democratic, national rights and help reunify their divided fatherland independently and peacefully.

They are resisting the U.S.-Japanese-Pak Jung Hi machinations and serving to promote peace and democracy in the world.

Chongryun is guided in all its activities by the *Juche* ideology of President Kim Il Sung and speaks for the will and interests of the 600,000 nationals in this country of their glorious socialist fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

KCNA Flays U.S.-Puppet Harassment Of DPRK Ship "Mangyongbong"

PYONGYANG, May 5 (KCNA) —The Korean Central News Agency has been authorized to state as follows:

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their despicable lackeys, have recently committed a series of unpardonable grave provocations against the trading ship of our country "Mangyongbong."

As already reported, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated on April 21 a vicious armed provocation against our ship "Mangyongbong," which was on a routine sailing to Japan in the high seas off the east coast of Korea, by mobilizing a military plane.

When our ship "Mangyongbong" arrived at the Osaka Port on April 26, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, at the connivance of the Japanese authorities, brought scores of puppet agents and vicious elements of the "ROK Residents' Association in Japan" to the wharf to commit such rash provocations as singing the old "military song" of the Japanese imperialists and a "military song" of the puppet clique and raving that "they would set fire to 'Mangyongbong'" and destroy the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and Korean schools. And they made much ado, holding "protest meetings" on April 27 and 28.

When our ship "Mangyongbong" arrived at the Yokohama Port on May 2, some vicious elements of the "ROK Residents' Association in Japan," at the instigation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, uttered intolerable abuses and unhesitatingly committed such grave criminal provocations as distributing leaflets reading that "we will not let 'Mangyongbong' go back" and intimidating that "she will not be safe while sailing in the high seas."

This is a premeditated criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their dirty stooges, aimed at opposing our Republic and aggravate tension in Korea and an unpardonable piratic act threatening the safety of the trading ship "Mangyongbong" of our country. This is also a deliberate racket aimed at opposing the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, a dignified organization of overseas citizens of our Republic, and the Korean citizens in Japan and undermine the relations of friendship and amity between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

The Korean Central News Agency resolutely denounces the sinister armed provocation of the U.S. imperialists against our ship "Mangyongbong" and the dastardly provocative acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique dictated by them, branding these acts as an intolerable, grave challenge to the Korean people and to the peaceloving peoples of the whole world.

U.S. imperialism has now been driven out of Phnom Penh and Saigon, after sustaining a shameful defeat in Indochina, its puppets are ruining one after another and its colonial ruling system is crumbling beyond retrieve in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists are talking about a new Asian strategy "after the Vietnam War" and trying in vain to realize their ambition for aggression on Korea and Asia at any cost, keeping a hold on south Korea as their last stronghold and putting the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the fore.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique seeking a way out in the realization of this aggressive design of the U.S. imperialist master are rushing with greater frenzy along the road of the intensified brutal suppression of the south Korean people and military adventures at the instigation of their master and, to underpin this, are desperately raising the "anti-communist" dins, loudly clamouring about the non-existing "threat of southward aggression" and vociferously crying for "national harmony" and "allout security."

The recent vicious provocations against our ship "Mangyongbong" are precisely an extension of such manoeuvrings of the enemy.

This once again shows that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the warmaniacs who employ every conceivable means and method to maintain their colonial military fascist rule in south Korea and extricate themselves from the bog into which they have been driven.

The Japanese authorities connived and remained an onlooker at the provocative acts of the hooligans, shirking the obligations they assume under the international law to protect the foreign ships entering their country. This shows that the Japanese authorities are persistently clinging to reckless manoeuvres to undermine the relations of friendship and amity between the Korean and Japanese peoples and the hostile policy against our Republic.

The Japanese authorities must desist from committing similar acts in the future.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must face the reality and act with discretion.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must discontinue the "anti-communist" din and put an immediate end to the criminal provocative manoeuvres against our trading ship "Mangyongbong."

The Japanese authorities must honestly fulfil the obligation stipulated in the international law, guarantee the free navigation and safe anchorage of our trading ship, probe into all the recent crimes and find out and punish the organizer of the provocative acts and the criminals involved in them.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persist in hostile provocative acts against our country and the Korean citizens in Japan despite our warning, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

U.S. Imperialists' Utilization of S. Korean Troops in S. Vietnam

Printed here are excerpts from the first of a two-part article entitled "America's Rented Troops: South Koreans in Vietnam" made public on February 19 last by the American Friends Service Committee. The first part deals with the nature of south Korean troops as mercenaries to internationalize the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam and cover up the American role. Follow excerpts:

☆

South Korea's role in the Indochina War—Providing an expeditionary force of over three hundred thousand combat troops and unremitting hawkish support for U.S. actions—illustrates two features of the war. The first was the benighted American attempt to internationalize the war as a cover for U.S. intervention. The second was the American utilization of Third Country Military Forces (TCMF), generally completely and secretly financed and equipped by the United States, to supplement U.S. ground forces. Both aspects of U.S. strategy related to a principal objective of the Johnson and Nixon administrations in American domestic politics: to delay or prevent public perception of the real nature of the war and the acts of the U.S. government.

The employment of Republic of Korea (R.O.K.) forces in Vietnam was an important element of the U.S. intervention. The South Korean forces have been called mercenaries, not only by anti-war critics but even by the American officials who sponsored the South Korean role in the war. While the R.O.K. expeditionary force was the result of diverse factors, including the security requirements and anti-communism of South Korea and American pressure, the appellation of mercenary cannot be avoided.

S. Korean Expeditionary Force in Vietnam

South Korea was receptive to the 1964 U.S. appeal and made one of the few "meaningful commitments." South Korean troop deployments to Vietnam were made in four major increments. Each was secretly arranged by the United States, although American and South Korean officials conspired to maintain the public appearance that the original requests came from South Vietnam.

In February 1965, carefully maintaining the ruse that the request had initiated from the R.V.N., the R.O.K. sent two thousand non-combat medical and engineer troops to Vietnam. These forces, coyly designated the "Dove Unit," were to be a preparatory and humane cosmetic for the subsequent introduction of thousands of South Korean combat troops. President Johnson "noted with deep appreciation the contribution of the Republic of Korea towards the defense of Vietnam."

U.S.-R.O.K. negotiations on the dispatch of R.O.K. troops shifted to the highest level. Presidents Johnson and Park Chung Hee met in Washington in May 1965, and discussed the issue. The joint statement released on May 18 contained no mention of the troop issue. Secret negotiations began in June and agreement was reached in July 1965. South Korean troop deployments began in September and the first Korean troops were in position in Vietnam in October.

Even before the R.O.K. Tiger Division reached Vietnam, American strategists anticipated the need for more South Koreans during Phase II, July 1965 to May 1966, of the United States build-up. On Jul. 2, 1965, John T. McNaughton evaluated a request from General Westmoreland for an additional nine R.O.K. battalions. McNaughton noted that "with respect to 3d-country forces, West(moreland) has equated the 9 ROK battalions with 9 US battalions, saying that if he did not get the former, he must have the latter." The importance of the R.O.K. troops in 1965-66 was underlined by McNaughton's comment that "it might save us time if we assumed that we would get no meaningful forces from anyone other than the ROKs during the relative time frame."

On Nov. 23, 1965, General Westmoreland wrote that he needed "as an absolute minimum" an "ROK division (or US division) to II Corps, for location at coastal bases near Duc My, Nha Trang, Cam Ranh, and Phan Rang...." General Westmoreland explained the tactical use of the South Korean troops and said his "preferred course of action" would require approximately twenty-three thousand R.O.K. troops plus other U.S. troops. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara visited Saigon from Nov. 28-30 and got the request for South Korean troops directly from Westmoreland. Upon his return to Washington McNamara prepared a memorandum to President Johnson, dated December 7, 1965, recommending that "'to provide what it takes in men and materiel... to stick with our state objectives and with the war' ... the deployment of one Korean division plus another brigade, an additional Australian battalion, and 40 U.S. combat battalions...."

The urgent task of recruiting additional South Korean troops, and thus easing domestic pressure on the administration, fell to Vice President Hubert Humphrey. Humphrey flew to Seoul in January 1966 for preliminary discussions with President Park about another division for Westmoreland.

The R.O.K. perhaps agreed because it demanded written assurances of the American commitment and raised the price substantially for the Ninth Division. Ambassador Brown submitted back to back letters on Mar. 7 and Mar. 8 reassuring the R.O.K. that its security would not be endangered by sending more troops to Vietnam.

South Korean troops began withdrawing from Vietnam in 1971 as part of the U.S. reduction of ground forces. Approximately twelve thousand marines were removed, but about thirty-eight thousand troops remained in Vietnam until the truce agreement was signed in January 1973. There were actually far more South Korean combat forces in Vietnam than American over the last months before the signing. South Korean troops were airlifted back to South Korea by the United States in February and March 1973. The South Korean expeditionary force to Vietnam officially ended operations on Mar. 15, 1973.

The United States secretly paid a high price in dollars and military and economic aid to obtain the 1965 deployment of South Korean troops to Vietnam. However, by 1966 it was even more of a seller's market, and the extraordinary Brown Memorandum, dated March 4, 1966, became the basic arrangement for the United States utilization of R.O.K. forces throughout the war. South Korea demanded the memorandum as a formal statement of U.S. payments and aid for R.O.K. troops. Virtually all aspects of U.S. official involvement in South Korea were engaged in the various forms of payments. Particularly noteworthy were the use of the Agency for International Development (AID) and the assistance given to South Korean capitalists to profit from the war. Seldom have the links between AID/economic assistance, U.S. military/political objectives, and the pursuit of war profits in the name of economic development been so explicitly revealed.

Overseas Allowances to S. Korean Troops

The R.O.K. and U.S. governments claimed repeatedly that the South Korean troops dispatched to Vietnam were highly motivated volunteers who desired to serve their country and defend the "Free World." However, the United States agreed in the initial 1964 negotiations to pay a special overseas allowance to all South Korean troops, in addition to their normal salaries, as a special bonus.

These special payments were insufficient to induce volunteers in the lowest four enlisted grades, those ranks where discipline is harshest, danger greatest, and casualities highest. In 1965 the R.O.K. requested a 20-25 percent increase in the overseas allowance of the four lowest ranks to attract volunteers for Vietnam. The United States agreed to the increased in July 1966.

The monthly salary of a Private was $1.60. The daily U.S.-paid overseas allowance for service in Vietnam was $1.25, the monthly total was $37.50. The U.S. overseas allowance for an ROKA Private was more than twenty-three times his normal base pay. As a percentage of base pay the overseas allowances decreased proportionate to rank. For example, a Lt. General received a monthly overseas allowance of $300, and his base pay was also $300. For the professional soldier the special payments were a benefit but other considerations—promotion and career advancement—were probably more important. For the lowest ranks, which were filled by conscription, career was not a factor and material rewards were necessary.

Those rewards were substantial. Bank of Korea figures indicate that South Korean troops remitted $208.3 million through the end of 1972.

Senator William Fulbright released 1965 correspondence between the U.S. Army and the R.O.K. Ministry of Defense which showed that: (1) the South Korean army needed special bonus payments to insure enough "volunteers" for Vietnam and (2) the U.S. Army attempted to keep the bonus payments secret, fearing both that the price for Thai and Filipino troops might rise or that Congress would discover and end the payments.

U.S. Assistance to "ROK" Business Operations In Vietnam

The Brown Memorandum promised American assistance to help South Korea obtain a share of the war profits in Vietnam.

The major forms of U.S. commercial assistance were procurement of war supplies in South Korea and construction/service contracts for R.O.K. firms in Vietnam. Among the major South Korean exports to Vietnam were military uniforms, jungle boots, corrugated metal roofing and cement. In the construction and service field, at one point more than eighty South Korean companies held contracts with the U.S. government in Vietnam. Their activities included construction and engineering, transportation of goods, and operating service facilities such as laundry shops and entertainments clubs. South Korean civilian workers in Vietnam were especially well rewarded. According to U.S. government estimates, there were sixteen thousand South Korean foreign contract workers in Vietnam (of a total of twenty-five thousand). Their annual earnings were $8,400—compared to an average of about $200 in South Korea.

South Korean businessmen benefitted in other ways from the R.O.K. expeditionary force in Vietnam. For example, commercial exports to Vietnam were surely related to the degree of political and military influence South Korea could wield in Saigon. In the same way, the enormous expansion of R.O.K. exports to the United States was facilitated by the South Korean role of loyal "ally" in Vietnam. These profits do not appear as direct foreign exchange earnings from the R.O.K. expeditionary force nor can they be calculated from the available data.

U.S. payments to South Korea extended far beyond the special allowances paid to individual R.O.K. soldiers to fight in Vietnam or the profitable contracts made with particular South Korean companies for services rendered in the war. The continued presence of American troops in South Korea, a demand of the R.O.K., was a dole of hundreds of millions of dollars. South Korea earned $931.9 million in foreign exchange from 1966 to 1972 from the American forces. This official figure is probably low.

From 1966 the United States has provided South Korea with approximately $3,158,000,000 in military assistance. Not all of this military aid is directly attributable to the Brown Memorandum, to U.S. "gratitude" for South Korean troops. Military aid for arms "modernization" would have been provided to South Korea even if the R.O.K. had not provided forces for the Vietnam War.

It may not ever be possible to state exactly the total amount of the various kinds of payments made by the United States to South Korea from 1966 to 1973 in return for the R.O.K. expeditionary force. Whatever the precise figure, the lesson of the U.S.-R.O.K. agreement and these payments is politically and morally clear: the United States bought the South Korean expeditionary force to Vietnam.

Pak Jung Hi Fascist-Traitor-Warmonger Combo

Fourteen blood-stained years have already elapsed in south Korea since the fascist military junta, led by Pak Jung Hi, took over puppet power by a coup d'etat on May 16, 1961.

Presented here is a true history of 14-year-long fascist authoritarian rule by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a history filled with indescribable treachery—suppression, nation-selling and nation-splitting, and war-provocation acts.

Unparalleled Fascism

Pak Jung Hi is a brutal fascist surpassing any fascist predecessors in human history.

The Pak puppet clique have sought to secure permanent power to oppress the people since his takeover.

Right after the military coup, a total of 1,400 suppressive laws including the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law" were formulated with a view to thoroughly suppressing the people.

In ten days after the coup, 23 political parties, 238 mass organizations and 900 press organs were disbanded. In one month, 100,000 people were detained, including progressive persons.

In the same year, the notorious "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" was organized, with all acts of intelligence centered on it.

The "KCIA" is almighty in conducting activities of intelligence and investigation into political offenses. Its full-time members number 15,000 and its collaborators 370,000.

In Dec., 1963, the capital security command of the army was set up for the purpose of maintaining security and order in the capital. The command is empowered to do any acts for security without the proclamation of "martial law" or "garrison decree." It has a 35,000-40,000-men strong force. The counter-intelligence command is attached to the army.

So far, many repressive measures have been taken: "emergency martial law," in addition to the "state of emergency", was proclaimed in 1972, following the institution of the "yushin (revitalized) constitution."

The "yushin constitution" was a product of the 11-year-long military rule. The fascist constitution which gives Pak Jung Hi all possible authoritarian powers, is unparalleled in this respect.

Contrary to his calculations, the "yushin" only added fuel to popular discontent with military rule.

Thereafter, a "one-million-signature-collecting campaign" was waged on a nationwide scale, to demand the abolition of the "yushin constitution," involving people in all walks of life. Students' struggles against Pak's dictatorship was vigorously unfolded across south Korea under the leadership of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy."

In order to strangulate popular resistance to the "yushin system," the Pak puppet clique issued "presidential emergency decrees" one after another, from the beginning of 1974.

Despite this harsh oppression, journalists and religionists rose up in the struggle for democracy and freedom. Journalists of the daily "Tonga Ilbo" stood in the van of the struggle.

In the beginning of this year, the fascist bandits forced private firms to cancel ads scheduled to be placed on the daily with a view to strangulating its movement for freedom. They further ordered the management of the paper to dismiss the leading journalists in order to split the ranks of the pressmen. Worldwide and nationn-wide campaigns to help "Tonga Ilbo" were waged rapidly.

In an attempt to avoid the public condemnation, a "national referendum" on popular confidence in the "yushin system" was held.

The "referendum" could not silence the popular demand for constitutional amendment and democracy. Opposition parties and Christians launched mass movements to boycott and invalidate the deceptive polls.

In order to appease mounting popular disaffection, the puppet clique paroled "political prisoners" who had been imprisoned on charges of violating "emergency decrees," by declaring the so-called "presidential amnesty" after the polls. The released persons were obligated to work for "national consensus."

In defiance of the threat, the released men including poet Kim Ji Ha and Li Chol, leader of the youth-student federation, exposed the tortures to which they had been subjected during detention and renewed their determination to fight it out.

Criticisms of Pak's torture politics were voiced all over the world.

On Mar. 11, students rose up again in the anti-Pak struggle. The struggle of the students of Chungang University in Seoul immediately spread to students of Yonse, Koryo, Seoul and Rihwa Women's Universities.

Facing the failure of their attempt, the Pak clique started open and harsh suppression of political opponents challenging the "yushin system."

The dissident poet Kim Ji Ha was rearrested by the "KCIA" on Mar. 14. His arrest was soon followed by the mass-arrest of the once-released democratic figures.

Furthermore, the amendment to "criminal law" newly providng for the "offense of slandering the state" was approved by the puppet national assembly without participation of any opposition assemblymen in the voting. The amendment is intended to destroy international joint action to overthrow the fascist regime, by isolating the domestic movement from the overseas movement against the Pak regime.

Meanwhile, students' movements continued unabated, demanding unconditional reinstatement of the paroled students and professors, and opposing the amended "criminal law," inspite of the warnings by the puppet clique.

Put into a quagmire by the stubborn all-nation resistance, the Pak clique finally proclaimed on Apr. 8, another "presidential emergency decree." Under the "No. 7 emergency decree" all meetings and demonstrations were banned in campus. While Koryo and other universities in Seoul were closed down by armed troops, and 80 students were expelled or suspended from schools.

On Apr. 9, the eight alleged members of the "People's Revolutionary Party" were hurriedly executed immediately after the trial. On the previous day, the fascist supreme court reviewed the "case of the PRP" and the "case of the youth-student federation", which confirmed the death sentences given them. In addition, it sentenced 28 others including Li Chol, student of Seoul University, to life imprisonment and penal servitude of up to 20 years.

Not content with this, the Pak clique try to frame up more fascist laws aimed at repressing demonstrations for "constitutional amendment" and at reinforcing the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law," and further at preventing the "subversive activities" of unreconstructed political offenders and controlling their moves.

Foreseeing their doomsday from the miserable fate of the puppets in Saigon and Pnom Penh, the Pak clique further intensified the savage oppression of their political opponents and people. The Seoul puppets are in mortal fear of the undying struggle against the "yushin dictatorship" and mounting international pressure for democracy on south Korea.

14-Year-Long Military Junta in S. Korea

"Two-Korea" Policy

Pak Jung Hi is a traitor without parallel in the 5,000-year history of Korea. The measure he can take to help him stay in power is to rely on foreign forces, and to fix the division of the country.

The military takeover by the Pak junta was carried out according to instructions by the U.S. imperialists who faced a crisis in their colonial rule over south Korea as a result of the Apr. 19, 1960 popular uprising.

The puppet clique were ordered to perpetuate the split from the very start of their military tyranny. Therefore, the supreme task assigned to them was anti-communism.

Any movement for independent reunification of the country and against U.S. military presence was put down by harsh oppression.

But, the DPRK Government has sincerely put forth reasonable proposals for the reunification, namely:

1. To conclude an agreement on reducing the armed forces bilaterally to less than 100,000 and against armed invasion;
2. To promote economic, cultural and human exchange;
3. To establish a democratic unified government through a free general national election throughout north and south Korea;
4. To set up a north-south confederation as a transitional step in case a general election is difficult to hold for the time being.

But, the south Korean puppet regime always rejected Pyongyang's initiative. Instead, the puppet clique turned south Korea into a dual colony of the U.S. and Japan, concluding the "south Korea-Japan treaty" in 1965. With the backing of Washington and Tokyo, the Seoul puppets frenziedly clamoured about groundless "threat from the north" and "anti-communism."

President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK made clear on Aug. 6, 1971 that he was ready to meet at any time representatives of all south Korean political parties, including the ruling Democratic-Republican Party and mass organizations, and any personages.

Seoul's puppet regime could not afford to refuse this broad-minded proposal. Consequently, the north-south Red Cross talks started on Sep. 20. In the wake of the talks, talks between high-ranking officials of the north and those of the south were held in Pyongyang and Seoul.

In the talks, both sides reached a complete agreement on the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—as proposed by President Kim Il Sung. On the basis of these principles, the epoch-making north-south joint statement was made public with the North-South Coordination Commission formed.

But, the joint statement has so far been crudely violated by the Pak clique since the days right after its publication.

The traitorous clique persist in demanding the U.S. permanently station its troops in south Korea, saying that they are not foreign forces, and are accelerating the modernization of the puppet army to prepare for the northward invasion, introducing nuclear-weapons and other sophisticated arms as U.S. military aid; and repeatedly perpetrating military provocations against the north; and hysterically unfolding "anti-communist" propaganda campaigns, trying to readjust the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law," and thus executing as "communists" many patriots demanding the independent reunification of the country.

The lofty spirit of the three principles has been trampled down at random.

Furthermore, dialogue between north and south was unilaterally broken off by the puppet clique, with the result that the Red Cross talks have been suspended and the North-South Coordination Commission has failed to function. Thus, dialogue has been replaced by confrontation.

Finally, the Pak clique unhesitatingly declared in the so-called special statement of Jun. 23, 1973 their traitorous plan to perpetuate the division, demanding simultaneous admission to the U.N. of north and south Korea as separate states.

To cope with the nation-splitting scheme, the DPRK Government put forth a five-point program for national reunification:

1. To resolve military confrontation between north and south and to ease tension created in Korea;
2. To promote multilateral cooperation and intercourse;
3. To convene a grand national conference consisting of representatives of people in all walks of life, political parties and mass organizations;
4. To form a confederal republic under the single title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo;
5. To enter the U.N. as a single state under the title, and to cooperate in international affairs.

This program was overwhelmingly supported at the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

On Jan. 18, 1974, the puppet clique eager to create "two Koreas", proposed to conclude the so-called non-aggression pact.

Its contents follow: non-armed invasion; non-inferference in internal affairs; and maintenance of the existing armistice agreement.

This leads not to reunification but to lasting division, and is aimed at perpetuating the U.S. occupation of south Korea.

Thus, the situation prevailing in Korea has returned to what it was in predialogue days. The U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are trying to bring the situation to the brink of war.

Hysteric War Moves

"Unification by prevailing over communism"—Pak Jung Hi has dreamed of realizing this for 14 years since the coup d'etat of 1961.

Pak himself revealed his intention to ignite another war by saying in a press conference following his military takeover: "I don't know the fact that the 'ROK' agreed to the truce."

His political career as "president" was characterized by the war preparations made in colleague with his patrons, the U.S. and Japan. In order to give concrete shape to his "slogan," Pak, first of all, set out on the militarization of the nation. Thus, over 0.4 million students were forced to undergo military drills, 2.5 million peoples registered in the "homeland reserve forces" and the number of regular armymen increased to 0.6 million. Pak himself admitted this by prattling in his Apr. 29, 1975, speech: "The nation had a 600,000 strong military force, 2.5 million well-trained and well-organized homeland reserve forces."

Along with this militarization, Pak Jung Hi stepped up their modernization. Under the 1962-1966 "plan for the modernization of the ROK army," the army, navy and air forces were reinforced. And the second "5-year plan for...(1971-1975)" is being carried out. This plan aims to strengthen the function of the army; to supply the air force with F-5-E fighters of a new type and to improve the espionage tactics of the navy and heighten the capacity of the marine landing operation.

Particularly notable is the introduction of 500 nuclear weapons from the U.S.: 150 nuclear mines; 210 nuclear bombs of various types; 162 nuclear warheads and 54 F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers are deployed along the 38th parallel.

For the second 5-year plan, Pak asked the U.S. for 1.5 billion dollars aid, while demanding that the Japanese militarists extend economic aid.

With colossal aid from the U.S. and Japan, Pak has given top priority to the construction of military roads, harbours, and ammunition facilities to strengthen south Korea's military potentials.

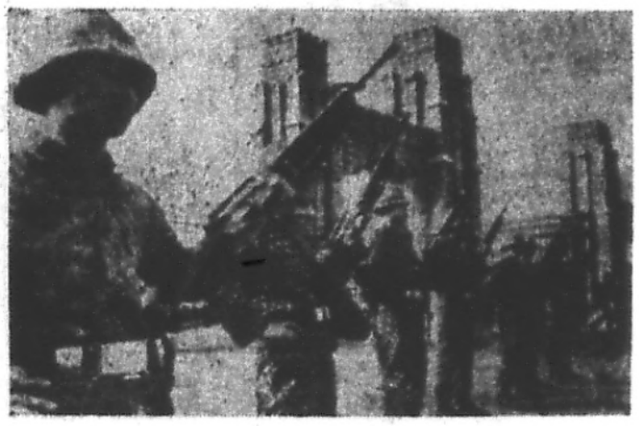
In addition, Pak has made desperate efforts to cooperate with the Japanese militarists since the 1965 "ROK-Japan treaty." Before the conclusion of this treaty, a "draft plan for ROK-Japan military tieup" was secretly drawn up in 1962 and the "plan for three arrow operation" was studied in 1963. Thus a "U.S.-Japan-ROK joint operation system" was established.

With this system set up, mutual visits of men in uniform became more frequent between Japan and the "ROK," and exchange of information, communication and military supplies was carried out.

As the "U.S.-ROK defence treaty," and the "ROK-Japan treaty" were concluded and as "the U.S.-Japan-ROK joint military system" was strengthened, cases of military provocation and all forms of violations of the Armistice Agreement increased (61,042 cases during July 1972-May, 1974). Military exercises including "anti-air-raid" and "landing operations" were repeated.

Today, the Korean Peninsula is in a dangerous state. Statements by U.S. and Japanese leaders show that a near-war state exists in Korea. (U.S. Defence Secretary: "south Korea is an important forward defence area;" Japanese Foreign Minister: "we will reaffirm the south Korea clause" in the 1969 Sato-Nixon joint communique that south Korea is essential to the security of Japan;" U.S. President Ford: "mutual security relation with Seoul is of fundamental importance."

Photo shows two faces of traitor Pak Jung Hi: left, as a ringleader of the May 16, 1961 coup d'etat, and right, as a lieut. Okamoto of the defunct Japanese Imperial Army.



"Presidential emergency decree No. 7" placed Koryo University under state of sieze with puppet armed troops.

Rodong Sinmun Warns Ford-Kissinger-Schlesinger Design on S. Korea

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea), May 8, carries a commentator's article sternly warning that if the U.S. imperialists unleash another war of aggression against the Korean people and Asian people, they will be burned to death in its flames.

The article says:

Of late the bosses of U.S. imperialism are raving almost every day that they would "remain true to the commitments" to other countries.

Ford, boss of U.S. imperialism, announced at a press conference on May 6 that the United States would maintain the "leadership on a world-wide scale in the future, too," "further strengthen the bonds" with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea and strengthen "cooperative relations" with the Philippines and other Asian countries, according to reports.

And U.S. State Secretary Kissinger again hammered away at the popycock that the United States would "remain true to the commitments" to the south Korean puppet clique.

Noting that these outbursts of the scoundrels are a vicious challenge to the Korean people who want to reunify the country in accordance with the July 4 north-south joint statement and an unpardonable challenge to the Asian people, the article stresses:

The bosses of U.S. imperialism closely connect the fulfilment of their "commitments" to the south Korean puppet clique with the maintenance of their aggressive position in Asia, ranting that they would strengthen "the bonds" with the south Korean puppet clique and "remain true to the commitments" to them. This shows that the U.S. imperialists take south Korea as the focus of their Asian policy and general foreign policy at present and regard it as the immediate, supreme task of foreign policy and the basis of their "new Asian strategy" to take hold on south Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, dealt heavy blows one after another by the Asian revolutionary people, are trying to keep south Korea indefinitely as the most important stronghold in Asia. This is why they are stepping up their policies of aggression, interference and war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other Asian countries and, at the same time, working hard to maintain and strengthen the "U.S.-Japan security" system and the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance" with south Korea as the "anti-communist shield" in a vain attempt to patch up their bankrupt Asian policy of aggression and realize their colonialist, aggressive ambition in this region.

Branding the "new Asian strategy" of the U.S. imperialists as a desperate aggressive strategy and a vicious war strategy designed to speed up preparations for the provocation of new war of aggression in Korea, the article remarks:

Ample proof of this was furnished by the recent utterances of Schlesinger that south Korea was the "forward defence area" of the United States and the U.S. imperialists would retain their aggressor troops in south Korea.

The article recalls that the U.S. imperialists have reinforced their aggressor armed forces in south Korea and reorganized their operational command system.

Pointing out that Schlesinger is going to visit south Korea to directly command war preparations in south Korea, the article says this is a prelude to the provocation of new war in Korea.

The article says:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The United States wants to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia."

South Korea is a strategic base which is linked with the Asian socialist countries and close to Japan, the base of U.S. imperialism for aggression.

Therefore, the U.S. imperialists, since their occupation of south Korea, have invariably pursued the policy of turning it into a military base saying that south Korea is the "battleground upon which all successes of the United States in Asia hinge," zealously supported the murderous fascist policy of the puppet clique to stamp out all factors in south Korean society, which are obstructive to their policy, and obdurately obstructed the reunification of our country.

Judging from the outbursts of the bosses of U.S. imperialism, the U.S. imperialists will resort with greater zeal to all conceivable schemes including pressure and appeasement to subjugate a number of Asian countries, the article declares, and stresses:

If the U.S. imperialists think they can take hold on south Korea for ever through the fulfilment of their "commitments" to the south Korean puppet clique, it is a foolish delusion.

The puppets of imperialism are a handful of traitors going against the interests of the nation. Neither foreign "aid" nor "commitments" will save these puppets forsaken by the people.

The Korean people, as the master of their destiny, will shape the future of the nation by their own efforts. The U.S. imperialists trying to obstruct this and the traitorous clique seeking a way out in clinging to their coattails will surely bite the dust in the end.

Those who try to block the independent development of the people in the era of independence are bound to be thrown into the dustbin of history.

If the U.S. imperialists unleash another war of aggression against the Korean people and Asian people, they will perish in its flames.

The U.S. imperialists, the aggressors, must withdraw from south Korea and all other parts of Asia at once, taking along their aggressor troops and lethal weapons.

(KCNA)

(from Farenstern Economic Review)
"JUST WHY DOES OUR FOREIGN POLICY LACK CREDIBILITY?"

Japan's Assent to N-Arms Introduction Aimed at War on Korea

Rodong Sinmun on May 4 in a commentary bitterly denounces the Japanese reactionary government for "agreeing" to comply with the U.S. imperialists' request for the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan in case "an emergency situation" is created in south Korea.

Such reckless moves of the Japanese militarists will only entail self-destruction, it warns.

The commentary calls attention to the foreign press report that at recent talks held between U.S. State Secretary Kissinger and Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa in Washington, Miyazawa said Japan would comply with Kissinger's request for Japan's "immediate" cooperation in the U.S. imperialists' introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan in case "an emergency situation" is created in south Korea, "since the security of south Korea is directly linked with that of Japan."

It continues:

This tells that the Japanese reactionary authorities have offered the territory of Japan to U.S. imperialism as a base for nuclear attack in its Asian aggression and gave the latter the assurances that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops may use the bases in Japan as they please for Korean aggression in case U.S. imperialism ignites a new war in Korea.

The assurances given by the Japanese foreign minister to U.S. imperialism are a very rash act for they show that though the Japanese militarists are talking about peace, they are, in actuality, pursuing aggression and war and zealously partaking of and cooperating in the U.S. imperialists' policy of dangerous nuclear war. This reveals more saliently before the whole world that the Japanese reactionaries have appeared on the scene as a dangerous aggressor against the Korean people and the Asian people, along with U.S. imperialism, and are behaving as a heinous enemy menacing peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The commentary quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"Further stepping up their policies of aggression and war in Asia, the U.S. imperialists have set out to make more active use of the military and economic potential of Japan-their junior ally and military base of aggression—in the execution of their aggressive policy. At the same time, the Japanese militarists are working to carry out their ambition for overseas expansion, availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy."

The commentary historically exposes the criminal alignement and tie-up between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for aggression and war.

It continues:

Having been expelled from Indochina after sustaining a disgraceful defeat, the U.S. imperialists are becoming more undisguised these days in their efforts to use the Japanese militarist forces as a main attacking force in carrying out their plan for a new war against the Korean people and the revolutionary forces in Asia, with south Korea as a stronghold, so as to prop up the colonial ruling system crumbling beyond control in Asia.

The Japanese militarists calculate that they can realise their ambition for reinvasion of Korea by cooperating with U.S. imperialism in the execution of its policy of Korean aggression and playing the part of a "shock brigade" in the war of aggression to be ignited by the U.S. imperialists in Korea. This is a serious miscalculation.

This rash act on the part of the Japanese militarists will only entail self-destruction.

The Japanese militarists had better deport themselves properly, correctly interpreting the era in which we are now living and the Korean people today.

(KCNA)

Puppet Premier's Mendicancy to Tokyo

During the May 8-9 talks with puppet premier Kim Jong Pil of south Korea, in Tokyo, Japanese militarists agreed to hold the pending "'ROK'-Japan regular ministerial conference" in early August in Seoul, which had been suspended since December 1973 due to the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case.

Kim Jong Pil confered on May 9 with Japanese Premier Miki, and Foreign Minister Miyazawa on the need to strengthen the military tie-up in the wake of latest developments in Indochina. They chanted the groundless "threat of the southward invasion from the north."

He also met with former prime ministers Kishi and Sato. At these talks, he asked for Japan's political and economic "cooperation" and for close relations between the two countries, since they were of the view that south Korea's security is essential to Japan.

This is part of the Washington-Japan-Seoul effort to shore up the crumbling U.S. colonial rule in Asia; south Korea is its "forward defense area" and stronghold.

The Pak Jung Hi clique in south Korea is now on the verge of collapse in face of popular offensive for democracy and reunification, with American-Japanese aid vital for its survival.

Now obvious, the Japanese aid is ample proof of who prevents the peaceful reunification of Korea.

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